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Title of the Invention: Powder cosmetic

[Claims]

[Claim 1] A powder cosmetic comprising (a) a hydrophobicized silicic anhydride having a surface area of not less than  $60 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ , (b) at least one kind of water soluble polymers and (c) water, which is liquefied by friction of application thereof.

[Claim 2] The powder cosmetic of claim 1, wherein the component (b) is at least one kind selected from microorganism type water soluble polymers, cellulose type water soluble polymers and alginic acid type water soluble polymers.

[Claim 3] The powder cosmetic of claim 1 or 2 comprising the component (a) in an amount of 2 to 20% by weight.

[Claim 4] The powder cosmetic of any one of claims 1 to 3 comprising the component (b) in an amount of 0.001 to 10% by weight.

[Claim 5] The powder cosmetic of any one of claims 1 to 4 further comprising (d) a compound unstable in the presence of water.

[Claim 6] The powder cosmetic of claim 5, wherein the component (d) is at least one kind selected from a whitener, an antiinflammatory, an antibacterial agent, a hormone, a vitamin and an enzyme.

[Claim 7] The powder cosmetic of claim 5 or 6, wherein the component (d) is at least one kind selected from a hydroquinone derivative, kojic acid, vitamin C and its derivative, pantothenyl ethyl ether, tranexamic acid and its derivative,

glycyrrhizic and its derivative, resorcin, sulfur, salicylic acid and its derivative, estradiol, vitamin B<sub>6</sub> and its derivative, nicotinic acid and its derivative, trypsin and hyaluronidase.

[Claim 8] The powder cosmetic of any one of claims 5 to 7 comprising the component (d) in an amount of 0.001 to 10% by weight.

[0006]

[Problem to Be Solved by the Invention] The present invention is made in consideration of the above described circumstances and has an object to provide a powder cosmetic which is liquefied by friction of an application thereof in use to bring about the properties of a skin lotion or a milky lotion in spite of a cosmetic in the form of a powder, has excellent low temperature storage stability and refreshing usability, and furthermore stably comprises these components even when a component unstable in the presence of water is incorporated therein and can fully exhibit their functions.

[0020] The semi-synthetic water soluble polymer includes, for example, starch type water soluble polymers such as carboxymethyl starch and methylhydroxypropyl starch; cellulose type water soluble polymers such as methylcellulose, nitrocellulose, ethylcellulose, methylhydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, cellulose sodium sulfate, hydroxylpropylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose sodium (CMC), crystalline cellulose and a cellulose powder; and alginic acid type water soluble polymers such as sodium alginate and alginic acid propylene glycol ester.

[0044] (Example 2 and Comparative Example 2)

With the use of the compositions shown in the following Table 2 powder cosmetics were prepared. By the above described testing method, the storage stability of Example 2 and Comparative Example 2 was evaluated. Further, as the dimethylsilicone oil treated silicic anhydride (\*\*) in Table 2, "Aerosil

R-202" (a product of Nippon Aerosil Co., Ltd., the surface area: 100 m<sup>2</sup>/g) was used. The results are shown in Table 2.

[0045]

Table 2

		Example 2	Comparative Example 2
(1) Hydroxyethylcellulose		0.30	-
(2) Citric acid		0.01	0.01
(3) Sodium citrate		0.09	0.09
(4) Antiseptic		0.20	0.20
(5) Purified water		the balance	the balance
(6) Resorcin		0.10	0.10
(7) Dimethylsilicone oil treated silicic anhydride (*)		4.50	4.50
Storage Stability (6 months)	-10° C storage	◎	×
	0° C storage	◎	○
	Room temperature storage	◎	◎
	Under exposure conditions	○	○
	40° C storage	○	○

[0046] (Preparation Method)

(1) to (6) were mixed and dissolved, and (7) was added to the resulting solution and agitated to obtain a powder cosmetic which was then filled in a container.

[0047] As is clear from the results of Table 2, the powder cosmetic of Example 1 exhibited a very superior effect of the storage stability particularly at low temperatures compared to Comparative Example 2 and the form of the preparation after 6 months hardly changed under any one of the storing conditions and there was no problem of the product stability with time.